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Oregon State Penitentiary reports

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Report of the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, accompanied by report of Physician ... <1876>-1878

Biennial report of the Superintendent of Penitentiary of the State of Oregon, 1880-<1885>

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REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

State Penitentiary

ACCOMPANIED BY

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, ETC.

TENTH REGULAR SESSION—1878.

SALEM, OREGON:
MART. V. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1878.

OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,	B. F. BURCH.
FIRST WARDEN,	ROBERT THOMPSON.
SECOND WARDEN,	J. A. OSBORN.
PHYSICIAN,	ABRAM SHARPLES.
CHAPLAIN,	C. H. HALL.
CLERK,	R. H. DEARBORN.
TURNKEY,	W. G. WESTACOTT.
COMMISSARY,	G. D. HARLE.

DAY GUARDS.

H. M. BRUNK,	E. M. BARLOW,
W. T. LATOURETTE,	JAMES FARLEY,
G. PARKER,	A. F. RUSSELL.

M. T. LINSEY, TEAMSTER.

NIGHT GUARDS.

G. K. JACKSON,	JNO. BRANDENBURG.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

Oregon State Penitentiary.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
OREGON STATE PENITENTIARY,
SALEM, Sept. 1, 1878.

To His Excellency,

Hon. S. F. Chadwick,

Governor of the State of Oregon:

SIR:—According to the statutory requirement, I have the honor to herewith submit, for the consideration of your Excellency and the Legislative Department of the State, the following report for the time I have served the State under your appointment, embracing mangement, receipts and expenditures, and recommendations as to future management and improvements.

It is my intention to make the statements in a clear and concise manner, to fully explain the workings of this important institution, and I trust your Excellency will find them sufficiently plain to arrive at a full understanding of its past management with a view to its proper government in future.

Upon taking charge of the prison, on the 18th day of February, 1877, I receipted to the former Superintendent for ninety-three convicts, but at this date I have in charge one hundred and forty-five.

At the date of taking charge of the Penitentiary, a few convicts were under lease to contractors who held a lease of the tannery and shoe shop. Soon after the business of both shops was abandoned through failure, goods sold at auction under an assignment made by contractors, and the prisoners left upon my hands without employment. I then advertised for bids for leases of prison labor, but manufacturers were slow to try the experiment in the wake of so many failures. During the winter and spring I succeeded in making contracts with the Pacific Threshing Machine Co.; J. Stahley, manufacturer of chairs; W. H. Watkinds, Bennett & Harvey, harness makers; Waters and Jackson, tanners; J. W. Downer, saddle-tree maker; and J. P. Irvine, blacksmith.

I contracted with the Pacific Threshing Machine Company to build a work shop 50 by 150 feet, the company agreeing to furnish, in addition to what I had on hand, all the materials required for such building, and receive their pay therefor in labor at fifty cents per day for each convict employed by them. Under this contract the State furnished about 35,000 feet of lumber, the company furnishing the rest, including pulleys, shafting, belting, etc., and the services of a skilled foreman to superintend the erection of the building and foundation for machinery. The shafting and machinery are placed upon permanent brick pillars, with a view to saving them, as far as possible, in case of fire. The company has furnished for this improvement, including foreman, materials amounting to

the sum of dollars, as per bill containing detailed statement on file in this office.

A contract of similar character was made with Mr. Stahley for enlarging and fitting up the building known as the old bark shed for a chair factory, and also a new dry house, containing furnace and steam chest. The cost of materials furnished by Mr. Stahley amounts to the sum of $1,256 83, as per bill and detailed statement on file in this office.

The blacksmith shop has been enlarged and a new forge added

A waste flume, carrying the water from the main wheel which runs the machinery, has been built from lumber furnished by prison labor.

I have also added to the tannery building a new bark house, some new vats, and put in a bark-mill, all of which improvements were necessary before leasing the tannery. The lumber used in these improvements I was compelled to purchase of the Capital Lumbering Company, as it was required at a time when it was not possible for the State to saw and deliver the lumber, owing to bad roads and the fact that the prison teams were busy putting in crops on the prison farm. But the cost was comparatively trifling, as you will see in itemized accounts, and induced a contract which is the foundation of an industry which will eventually employ a large amount of convict labor to great advantage to the State. The object of the appropriation, as I understood it, was to make necessary improvements in order to induce manufacturers to employ the labor, as well as for the maintenance and safe keeping of the prisoners.

On taking charge of the Penitentiary, my first idea was to build a brick stockade in place of the old and unsafe one on which I had to depend, but the brick yard was

leased for a term of years and beyond my control. I made an effort to purchase the lease, but could not obtain it on terms which I deemed advantageous to the State. The prisoners were, at the time, mostly idle, and the brick could have been made and placed in a stockade wall which would have lasted for a century, without costing the State a single dollar outside of prison labor. But, unable to move in that matter, I determined to erect the present new stockade of lumber, which should be replaced in a few years by a more substantial one of brick, which can be built easily and cheaply, as above suggested. In order to obtain material as cheaply as possible for stockade, new farm fence and other needed improvements, I entered into a contract with Mr. Samuel Bass to furnish him with a sufficient force of prisoners to cut logs and run his saw mill, he furnishing mill and timber, each sharing equally with the other in a division of the lumber. Under this contract the State has received lumber sufficient to build the new stockade, new fences and other improvements about the farm and Prison, the total cost, outside of Prison labor, not exceeding $250. As this improvement was recommended by my predecessor, and an appropriation of five thousand dollars asked for to build the same, your Excellency will readily see the saving to the tax-payers of the State by the above arrangement—exchanging Prison labor for materials.

As the premises and labor are now leased, to different contractors, engaged in different industrial enterprises, a greater degree of satisfaction is attained among convicts, because of affording them, in most cases, an opportunity to select for themselves what trade they prefer to learn. The diversity of enterprises not only aids in promoting good order, but results in small products in each particular

line of manufacturing, so as not to materially affect similar enterprises run by free labor in different parts of the State. In furnishing labor to contractors, I have not charged them with full time until prisoners learned to handle tools and machinery, so as to render their services of actual value to the employer, believing that the interest of the State was in the success of the contractors, as that alone will insure permanent leases and continual employment for the convicts.

On taking charge of the Prison I found many repairs necessary, owing to usual wear and tear. A large number of blankets were necessary, not only to replace those worn out, but for the comfort of the large increase of number during the time included in this report. It was necessary to entirely refurnish the kitchen, repair the building in many places, replace many wornout farm implements and supply all kinds of farm and garden seeds, except the item of oats.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature, I presume was intended to cover the expense of the number of convicts then in the prison, and not for the unexpected increase which I now have in charge. I receipted for ninety-three when taking charge, but in a short time the number exceeded one hundred, and during the last half of my Superintendency the number will average about one hundred any forty, entailing a far greater expense than was anticipated by the Legislature. The balance of the appropriation remaining on hand at the time of my appointment was about $28,000, out of the $40,000 appropriated. This sum would have been sufficient to provide food, clothing and guards for the number of convicts then in the prison, but the increase of number of prisoners, necessary repairs and inducements in the way

of good shops for responsible parties to whom to lease the labor, rendered it inadequate, and it was impossible to carry on the prison within the limits of the appropriation. I have labored earnestly to economize in every possible way, in order to keep the expense within the limits of the appropriation, but owing to the facts above stated it has not been possible with me, nor do I think it would have been with any one, working for the interests of the tax-payers of the State. But my expenditures will show a lower rate per capita, as will be observed in accompanying tables, than those of any one of my predecessors.

Supplies have been purchased at the lowest possible prices, and in every case, where it was practicable, bills taken, which are now on file in this office, containing date, amount and price of each article. At the end of each quarter said memoranda are carefully compared with the bills and no voucher issued until the original and duplicates are compared and found correct. I believe in keeping positively within the limits of the law and that no public officer has a right to go beyond those limits, unless a public necessity imperatively requires it, and I am satisfied that in this instance a proper examination will show this to have been such a necessity.

The increase and lease of the prisoners to contractors, the building of workshops, the increase of business, the bad and unsafe condition of the stockade and the safety of the wooden shops made it necessary to increase the number of the guards and an additional night guard who has charge of the work shops, and also one additional day guard were added to the force; also a commissary who has charge of the supplies and superintends the cooking and feeding the prisoners, the assistant warden, who form-

erly had charge of the commissary department, being placed in charge of the workshops during the day.

I have now employed for the protection of the shops and safe keeping of the prisoners:

One Warden.

One Assistant Warden.

Two Night Guards.

Six Day Guards.

One Turnkey, or Office Guard.

One Guard for Trusties working outside of prison enclosure.

The wages paid the guards are fifty dollars per month, and I think is reasonable and just.

DISCIPLINE.

The prisoners at this time are under good discipline, working well and obeying orders and suggestions with a remarkable degree of exactness, and in a spirit of desire to do right. They are treated kindly but firmly, no willful violation of any rule allowed to go unpunished, but the punishment is humanely administered, with the object of correcting the evil and maintaining good order and good government. It is the aim of the officers in charge to impress upon the mind of each one that it is to his personal interest and happiness to obey, and every inducement is given, looking to reformation, consistent with the interest of the institution and State. No immoral conduct on the part of prisoners, employes or officers is allowed. Profanity, card playing, intemperance of all kinds are strictly forbidden, and everything tending to moral elevation, within our power, is supplied. Prisoners are taught the meaning of the word Penitentiary to be a house of correction, in which offenders are confined for punishment and

reformation; that its object is the protection of society and the reformation of the offender. I have endeavored to make the prisoners better men, and if possible to fit them for becoming, on their release, good citizens, to earn an honest livelihood instead of preying upon the community at large. Heretofore it has been the practice to keep a large number of the men heavily shackled to prevent escapes, which rendered them unfit for manual labor, injuring their constitution and holding them, as it were, by brute force. This principle I believe to be wrong; such punishment can never lead to reformation. Hence I determined to dispense with the use of the shackle, except as a punishment, believing, as has been demonstrated, they could be kept without it. Placing the shackle before them as a punishment for violation of prison rules, I have succeededin keeping all but three, which three were "trusties."

TASKS.

The plan of working men on the outside as "trusties," adopted and practiced by my predecessors in office, which I deem a good one, has been continued. The effect upon the mind and moral sense of the prisoner is good. It tends to make prisoners respect themselves and to promote good government, and without awakening a feeling of self-respect, reformation is impossible. The plan adopted is to give each man a task according to his capacity and allow him time—that is, a credit on his sentence—for overwork. For instance, the rules heretofore and at present require each one to cut and pile a cord of wood as a day's labor, and for each extra cord a day of the sentence is credited on the time. Last summer I had about four hundred cords of wood cut in this manner, and during the

same time other prisoners were cutting logs and sawing lumber, and were allowed the same credit for extra work. The prisoners selected for this work were those whose time had nearly expired, or were sentenced for short terms for petty offences, mostly men of families who did not desire the consequences of attempting to escape, and men who are not likely to be guilty of any crime in future.

In one case, that of an old man—Baker—from Yamhill county, sentenced for one year for using a deadly weapon while intoxicated, though otherwise a good citizen, with a large family depending upon him for support, I allowed time for the use of his team at the rate of one day's time for one day's use of his team, saving to the State thereby some two hundred and fifty dollars. The employment of a team was a necessity, and believing then, as I do now, when the law could be vindicated it was my duty to lessen the expenses of the prison in every conceivable manner, I made this arrangement.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Permanent work-shops should be erected of brick, stone or iron, as nearly fire-proof as possible. The grounds should be laid off and ornamented with flowers, shrubbery, etc., calculated to have a good effect on the mind of the prisoners, and render life, in its true character to him, more desirable.

The shops now owned by the State are constructed of wood, and of course liable to be destroyed by fire at any moment, which would be ruinous to contractors and entail great loss to the State. A permanent brick wing or "L" to the main building should be erected, of sufficient width to admit of two rows of cells through the center, when needed, with sufficient space between walls and cells

on each side for work-shops. This work, with proper management, can be done principally by convict labor, costing the State but little in actual money. A small appropriation for wood and sand, for making the brick, is all that is required, as sufficient number of brick can be sold to pay for lime and such skilled free labor as may be necessary in the erection and completion of the building.

The present arrangements for heating the prison are unnecessarily expensive and dangerous, and steps should be taken to correct the evil. The boilers now in use were taken from the old steamboat "Canemah," one of the first boats built to run upon the Willamette river, and are liable at any time to burst, carrying death and destruction all around. It requires at least double the amount of wood, with these appliances, for heating the building, which would be used with modern and safer machinery, and the Superintendent would specially recommend that a change be made. Under the present arrangement it requires from ten to fifteen hundred cords of wood per annum, and nearly one-half that amount can be saved. I have heretofore obtained a supply of wood very cheaply, by cutting and hauling with convict labor, but it would be economy to the State to put in a tubular boiler and make some trifling changes, as the saving of fuel in two years would pay the cost, beside the security to the property against danger from explosion.

All farm supplies should be raised on the premises by prison labor. The amount paid for flour, feed, etc., would in very few years pay for the land on which they are raised, and there is always a sufficient number of prisoners who can be trusted to cultivate the land that will produce a full supply and cut off the expense of purchasing. In order to do this I would recommend the purchase

of at least 160 acres of land in addition to that now included in the prison farm.

I would also recommend that the Superintendent be authorized to collect a small fee from visitors to aid in purchasing a library. All persons interested in the workings of such an institution will not object to making a small contribution, which insures to the comfort and happiness of the unfortunates confined here, and it will relieve the officers from great annoyance from persons who visit merely to pass away time, deriving nor imparting any benefit.

Religious worship is regularly kept up. Services are held every Sabbath under charge of Rev. Dr. Hall, who kindly gives his time and attention to that matter gratuitously, and deserves the thanks of all persons interested in the welfare and well doing of the unfortunate people under our charge.

Thanks are also due Mesdames Thornton and Carter, Mr. Geo. P. Litchfield and others for their interest in the moral welfare of the prisoner.

I respectfully refer you to the report of the prison physician for such information as you desire on that subject. The results of his practice and management have been highly satisfactory to me, and I feel confident will meet with the approval of your Excellency and the Legislature.

I submit for your consideration tables containing names of convicts confined, received, discharged, sentence, date of sentence, crime, place of nativity, county from which they were sent, etc. Also statements of the quarterly expenditures, containing amounts expended each quarter as also for each article purchased, etc. Also a comparison with the expenditures of my predecessor having charge

for the two years previous. Also a full description of the financial position, the number of convicts leased, the amount received and paid into the treasury from convict labor and other sources, amount yet due from same sources, character, valuation and cost of improvements, number of prisoners yet to be leased, number necessary for the State work, farming, cooking, waiters, laundry, hospital work, etc.; the amount of income under the present contract system, with the present number of prisoners; a deduction of the income from the necessary expenditures showing the actual deficiency of the prison to the State, with explanatory remarks, and other items of interest necessary for a full understanding of the present workings and condition of prison affairs.

TABLES,

Showiny Prisoners' Names, Crime, Reception, and Discharge.

3

TABLE.

Showing Prisoners' Names, Crime, Reception and Discharge.

Name.	County.	Crime.	Sentence. yr's | mos.	Received.	Date of Discharge & Remarks
Lee Ong	Jackson	Larceny	11	March 2, 1868	May 5, 1877.
George Bargman	Multnomah.	Robbery	10	Dec. 18, 1870	Escaped June 9, 1878.
John Brady	Marion	Murder in 2d degree	Life	March 17, 1871	Pardoned October 16, 1877.
C. Gilfoy	Multnomah.	Murder in 2d degree	Life	August 8, 1872	
Wm. Debeny	Jackson	Larceny	12	Aug. 25, 1872	
Charles Wilson	Jackson	Larceny	9	Aug. 25, 1872	
Lawrence Lynch	Baker	Manslaughter	10	Nov. 8, 1872	Pardoned April 18, 1878.
Thos. Markham	Yamhill	Arson	10	April 27, 1873	Pardoned March 19, 1877.
Wm. Bruce	Yamhill	Attempt to kill	10	April 27, 1873	
S. R. Rice	Douglas	Rape	10	May 24, 1873	Pardoned April 20, 1877.
John Savage	Marion	Robbing in a dwelling	5	June 18, 1873	July 18, 1877.
John Wilson	Marion	Robbing in a dwelling	5	June 18, 1873	October 2, 1877.
James Smith	Multnomah.	Assault and robbing	5	July 14, 1873	October 8, 1877.
A. Higson	Coos	Assault with intent to rape	5	Sept. 17, 1873	August 15, 1877.
J. D. Brown	Lane	Larceny in a dwelling	5	Nov. 9, 1873	February 26, 1878.
Charles Morgan	Marion	Burglary	5	Nov. 22, 1873	August 19, 1877.
James Howard	Marion	Burglary	6	Nov. 22, 1873	Pardoned March 14, 1878.
Robert Gibbons	Multnomah.	Murder in 2d degree	Life	July 1, 1874	
Stephen Cardiff	Multnomah.	Larceny in a store	5	Oct. 22, 1874	Sent to In. Asy. Sept. 24, 1877
Frank Johnson	Baker	Larceny of a mare	4	Oct. 23, 1874	Pardoned April 9, 1877.
George Barring	Linn	Receiving money under false pretense	3	Oct. 24, 1874	June 18, 1877.
Thomas Gerrand	Marion	Murder 1st degree, commuted to life	Life	Jan. 27, 1875	
Thomas Green	Multnomah.	Larceny in a dwelling	4	Feb. 23, 1875	June 22, 1878.
John Dougherty	Multnomah.	Larceny in a dwelling	7	Feb. 24, 1875	
John Gatens	Multnomah.	Larceny in a dwelling	3	Feb. 25, 1875	October 6, 1877.

TABLE—*Showing Prisoners' Names, Crime, Reception and Discharge*—Continued.

Name.	County.	Crime.	Sentence. yr's	Sentence. mos	Received.	Date of Discharge & Remarks
A. Dougherty	Linn	Larceny in a dwelling	3		March 16, 1875	August 21, 1877.
George Wigant	Yamhill	do do	3		April 1, 1875	November 29, 1877.
J. Cook	do	do do	2	6	April 1, 1875	June 30, 1877.
D. A. Clark	Douglas	do of a horse	5		May 19, 1875	
John Scott	Baker	Assault with a dangerous weapon	2		June 2, 1875	March 28, 1877.
M. Harris	Jackson	Larceny	6		June 6, 1875	
A. A. Johnsen	do	do	7		June 6, 1875	
W. R. Roland	Marion	Embezzelment	2		June 19, 1875	March 7, 1877.
John Snelling	Multnomah.	Larceny	2		June 19, 1875	April 19, 1877.
J. Brown	do	do	4		June 21, 1875	
J. Keiser	do	do in a dwelling	4		June 23, 1875	
George Duffy	Marion	Forgery and securing signature under false pretenses	5		June 24, 1875	
H. E. Lockhart	Jackson	Larceny in a dwelling	2		June 28, 1875	April 28, 1877.
A. H. Howe	do	do do	3		June 28, 1875	Feb. 5, 1878.
Frank Brown	Multnomah.	Perjury	3		July 16, 1875	Dec. 24, 1877.
James Gibbons	Coos	Manslaughter	10		Sept. 24, 1875	
Wm. Edward	do	Murder in 2d degree	Life		Sept. 24, 1875	
Thomas Brown	Yamhill	Larceny	2		Oct. 10, 1875	May 24, 1877.
C. P. Sayers	do	do	2		Oct. 10, 1875	April 26, 1878.
Robert Douglas	Baker	Murder in 2d degree	Life		Oct. 18, 1875	
Cal. Johnsen	do	Larceny	3		Oct. 18, 1875	July 27, 1878.
Richard Johnson	Umatilla	Rape	3		Nov. 3, 1875	April 19, 1878.
J. Whitney	Marion	Arson	7		Nov. 12, 1875	
Andrew Thomas	Wasco	Larceny	3		Nov. 18, 1875	May 21, 1878.
David Briggs	Jackson	Manslaughter	5		Dec. 4, 1875	Pardoned May 24, 1877.
Dilworth Carry	do	Larceny	10		Dec. 15, 1875	
Dan Smith	U.S.D.C't	Robbing U. S. mail	6		Jan. 4, 1876	

Charles Gaul	Multnom ah	Larceny in a store	2		Feb. 24, 1876	August 10, 1877.
Wm. Marshal	Marion	do in a dwelling	2	6	March 4, 1876	July 2, 1877.
Daniel Doty	Jackson	Assault with intent to kill	4		March 23, 1876	
H. Stewart	Benton	Larceny	2		April 15, 1876	Pardoned August 8, 1877.
Jo. Newcomb	Josephine	Assault to commit rape	3		May 2, 1876	
J. W. Maxon	Umatilla	Robbing	10		May 3, 1876	
Ben Berry	do	do	10		May 3, 1876	
Charles Jones	Douglas	Larceny	3		May 15, 1876	
Frank Mitchel	do	do	2		May 15. 1876	March 15, 1878.
James Elmer	Yamhill	do in a house	1		May 26, 1876	March 26, 1877.
S. W. McDermit	do	do do	1		May 26, 1876	April 30, 1877.
John Kelley	Multnomah.	Assault with a dangerous weapon	2		June 17, 1876	April 1, 1878.
A. H. Ty	do	Larceny in a store	1		July 1, 1876	June 12. 1877.
James Burnett	do	do do	3		July 10, 1876	
Charley Smith	Polk	do do	1		July 24, 1876	April 26, 1877.
Wm. Burk	Clatsop	Robbery	4		Aug. 22, 1876	
John Matterson	do	Assault with a dangerous weapon	1		Aug. 22, 1876	August 3, 1877.
Mary McCormick.	do	Murder in 2d degree	Life		Aug. 22, 1876	
John McGowin	Clackamas	Larceny from a dwelling	3		Sept. 29, 1876	
John Meehan	Multnomah.	do do	2		Oct. 16, 1876	August 15, 1878.
Wm. Chambers	do	do do	3		Oct. 16, 1876	
Robert Leadbitter	do	do do	3		Oct. 17, 1876	
Joseph Bartlett	Baker	Assault with intent to kill	4		Oct. 18, 1876	Pardoned July 6, 1878.
A. H. Chung	do	do do	4		Oct. 18, 1876	
John Collins	Multnomah.	Larceny	1		Oct. 22, 1876	Pardoned March 9, 1877.
Wm. Fagan	Union	do	1		Oct. 25, 1876	June 11, 1877.
W. C. Applegate	Josephine	Assault with intent to rape	2		Oct. 30, 1876	July 26, 1878.
John Williams	Linn	Larceny	2		Oct. 31, 1876	July 19, 1878.
Frank Schofield	do	do	2		Oct. 31, 1876	July 22, 1878.
Milten Shepardsen	Baker	Robbery	10		Nov. 15, 1876	
H. T. Luce	Lane	Burglary	5		Nov. 15, 1876	
A. F. Frasier	do	Abduction	1		Nov. 17, 1876	June 1, 1877.
Frank Head	Multnomah.	Larceny	1		Nov. 18, 1876	July 2, 1877.
Robert Scott	do	do	1		Nov. 23, 1876	November 4, 1877.
Indian Ben	Benton	do	5		Dec. 24, 1876	
Wm. Spenser	Wasco	Perjury	5		Dec 2, 1876	Pardoned March 8, 1878.

TABLE—*Showing Prisoners' Names, Crime, Reception and Discharge*—Continued.

Name.	County.	Crime.	Sentence. yr's	Sentence. mos	Received.	Date of Discharge & Remarks
Wm. Taylor	Wasco	Larceny	1		Dec. 2, 1876	July 18, 1877.
G. W. Hawkins	Polk	do	4		Dec. 11, 1876	
Ed. Murry	Clatsop	Assault with a dangerous weapon		6	Jan. 30, 1877	June 26, 1877.
Charles Bjaring	do	Larceny	1		Jan. 30, 1877	August 25, 1877.
H. L. Emery	Multnomah.	Forgery	5		Feb. 15, 1877	Pardoned December 15, 1877.
A. H. You	do	Larceny	1		Feb. 17, 1877	August 25, 1877.
James Mathews	do	do	1		Feb. 19, 1877	August 22, 1877.
A. H. You	do	do	1		Feb. 20, 1877	February 1, 1878.
A. H. Bon	do	do	1		Feb. 21, 1877	February 1, 1878.
Henry Hutton	do	do		6	Feb. 22, 1877	June 9, 1877.
John Rily	do	Assault with intent to rob	5		Feb. 23, 1877	
John Dale	do	Larceny in a store	1		Feb. 24, 1877	Oct. 31, 1877.
J. H. McIntosh	do	Adultery		6	March 2, 1877	August 4, 1877.
A. L. Moye	Linn	Forgery	3		March 21, 1877	Pardoned March 22, 1877.
F. W. Knowls	Jackson	Assault with intent to kill	3		March 30, 1877	
George Dougherty	do	Larceny	2		March 30, 1877	
W. P. Baker	Yamhill	Assault with a deadly weapon	1		April 1, 1877	October 6, 1877.
Charles Ringold	do	Larceny	1		April 1, 1877	March 1, 1878.
H. A. Barr	U.S.D.C't	Passing counterfeit money	2		May 10, 1877	
L. O. Neil	Douglas	Polygamy	1		May 18, 1877	November 18, 1877.
A. Ladd	Union	Assault with a deadly weapon	1		May 26, 1877	March 15, 1878.
Too Fook	do	Manslaughter	10		May 26, 1877	
M. H. Cooper	U.S.D.C't	Passing counterfeit money	4		June 6, 1877	
Robert D. Shearer	Washington	Forgery	6		June 9, 1877	
H. F. Weatherford	Marion	do	2		June 14, 1877	
Sam Sing	Curry	Larceny	1		June 14, 1877	May 12, 1878.
A. H. Fook	Coos	do from a store	6		June 15, 1877	
M. U. Gilbreath	Jackson	Robbery	5		June 19, 1877	

J. Alford	do	do	5		June 19, 1877	
A. H. Jim	Multnomah.	Larceny	1		June 21, 1877	June 2, 1878.
On You	do	Assault with a dangerous weapon	1		June 25, 1877	June 6, 1878.
John Dougherty	do	Robbery	5		June 28, 1877	
George Thorn	do	do	5		June 29, 1877	
Jeremiah Dunn	do	Larceny	5		June 30, 1877	
Charles Ross	Wasco	do	3		June 30, 1877	
Wm. Collins	do	Assault with intent to kill	5		June 30, 1877	
John Hughes	do	Perjury	4		June 30, 1877	
A. H. Hong	Multnomah.	Larceny	1		June 30, 1877	June 11, 1878.
W. H. Sewell	do	do	5		July 2, 1877	
James Waters	do	do	5		July 3, 1877	
Ah Jake	do	do	5		July 19, 1877	
Edward Randall	do	Assault with a dangerous weapon	3		July 20, 1877	
Sam Duck	do	Larceny	5		July 21, 1877	
Wm. Hicks	U.S.D.C't	Counterfeiting	7		July 26, 1877	
Enoch Baker	do	do	7		July 26, 1877	
James Murtha	Clatsop	Larceny	1		Aug. 30, 1877	Jne 10, 1878.
Frank Hewitt	do	do	2		Aug. 30, 1877	
James Daily	do	do	2		Aug. 30, 1877	
John O'Brien	do	Aiding prisoners to escape	3		Aug. 30, 1877	
James Welsh	do	do do	1		Aug. 30, 1877	August 9, 1878.
Joseph Marks	do	Larceny in a dwelling	5		Aug. 30, 1877	
John Murphy	do	do from the person	2		Aug. 30, 1877	
Andrew Long	Clackamas	Larceny	1	6	Oct. 1, 1877	
John Wilson	Yamhill	do	1		Oct. 7, 1877	Escaped June 9, 1878.
Cain (an Indian)	do	do	1		Oct. 7, 1877	
W. A. Pool	Multnomah.	Assault with intent to rape	1		Oct. 18, 1877	
George Barring	Marion	Larceny	1		Oct. 19, 1877	
Wm. Marshall	do	do	3		Oct. 19, 1877	
James Wilson	do	do	3		Oct. 19, 1877	
Ah See	Multnomah.	do	1		Oct. 20, 1877	Escaped January 21, 1878.
James Cook	Marion	Aiding prisoners to escape from Penitentiary	5		Oct. 20, 1877	
G. Raymond	do	Assault with a dangerous weapon	3		Oct. 20, 1877	
F. C. Logan	Douglas	Larceny	3		Oct. 22, 1877	

TABLE—*Showing Prisoners' Names, Crime, Reception and Discharge*—Continued.

Name.	County.	Crime.	Sentence. yr's	Sentence. mos	Received.	Date of Discharge & Remarks
Thos. Poindexter..	Multnomah.	Larceny by bailee	1		Oct. 23, 1877	
Harden Nolan.....	do	Adultery		6	Oct. 24, 1877	April 19, 1878.
Mike Lanigan.....	do	Larceny.....	1		Oct. 24, 1877	
Geo. Burton.....	do	do	1		Oct. 24, 1877	
John Zigler	do	do	1		Oct. 25, 1877	Pardoned February 12, 1878.
Frank Baker.....	do	do	1		Oct. 25, 1877	
M. Hebringer.....	Douglas	Manslaughter	5		Oct. 25, 1877	
Ah Wong.....	Multnomah.	Larceny.....	3		Oct. 31, 1877	
Jim Loon	do	do	1		Oct. 31, 1877	
John McLaughlin	do	do	1		Nov. 5, 1877	
John Dale.....	do	Burglary	2		Nov. 7, 1877	
John Wilson.....	Umatilla	Larceny.....	3		Nov. 7, 1877	
Thomas Burns.....	do	do	5		Nov. 7, 1877	
James Goodrich...	do	do	5		Nov. 7, 1877	
Charles Starr.....	Multnomah.	do	3		Nov. 8, 1877	
Charles Collins.....	Lane	Assault with intent to rape.....	2		Nov. 12, 1877	Pardoned February 25, 1878.
C. R. Sayers	Jackson	Larceny.....	2		Nov. 20, 1877	
Thomas Sheriden..	Wasco.....	do	1		Nov. 23, 1877	Escaped June 26, 1878.
Peter McMannas..	do	do	2		Nov. 23, 1877	
We. Baggo	do	do	2		Nov. 27, 1877	
George Daniels.....	do	do	4		Nov. 29, 1877	
A. J. Cooper.....	U.S.D.C't...	Violation of Section 2139 R. S	1		Dec. 13, 1877	
James Anderson...	Clatsop.....	Larceny.....	2		Feb. 1, 1878	
Hugh Mullen.....	do	do	1		Feb. 1, 1878	
R. E. Herring	do	do	1		Feb. 1, 1878	
Lawrence Riley...	Multnomah.	do in a store.....	4		Feb. 13, 1878	
Thomas Gray.....	do	do do	1		Feb. 13, 1878	
Charley Jones.....	do	do	5		Feb. 16, 1878	

Ah Young	do	do	1		Feb. 20, 1878	
John P. Ward	do	Robbery	5		Feb. 23, 1878	
James Clark	do	Burglary	2		Feb. 26, 1878	
Thomas Harris	do	Larceny in a store	1		Feb. 27, 1878	
Ah King	do	do	1		Feb. 27, 1878	
S. R. Brown	Marion	do in a dwelling	1		March 1, 1878	
Frank C'Conor	Multnomah	do	3		March 1, 1878	
Charles Williams	do	Burglary	2		March 1, 1878	
Thomas Brown	Marion	do	4		March 2, 1878	
Frank Smith	do	do	4		March 2, 1878	
Ah Jack	Multnomah	Assault with a dangerous weapon		6	March 2. 1878	August 20th, 1878.
Ah Gang	do	do do		6	March 2, 1878	August 26, 1878.
Yew Yew	do	Larceny	5		March 2, 1878	
James Holmes	Marion	do	1		March 4, 1878	
William Hughes	Multnomah	Burglary	2		March 4, 1878	
John Ebenhagan	do	Assault with a dangerous weapon		6	March 5, 1878	August 5, 1878.
Wm. Palmer	do	Burglary	2		March 5, 1878	
John McCartey	do	Robbery	4		March 8, 1878	
John Abraham	do	Larceny	3		March 8, 1878	
Daniel Whipple	U.S.D.C't	Violation of section 5457 R. S.	1		March 12, 1878	
Allen B. Brown	do	do do do	1		March 12, 1878	
John Barnes	Multnomah	Larceny	1		March 13, 1878	
James A. King	do	do	1		March 15, 1878	
Frank Benard	do	do	1		March 15, 1878	
Henry Elkles	do	do	1		March 23, 1878	Pardoned March 23, 1878.
H. H. Hall	Clackamas	Assault with intent to rape	1		March 26, 1878	
Samuel Laughery	U.S.D.C't	Disposing of intoxicating liquors to Indians	1		March 29, 1878	
George Day	Umatilla	Larceny of two mares	4		May 9, 1878	
William Taylor	do	do do	4		May 9, 1878	
J. W. Bryant	do	do do	4		May 9, 1878	
John Sullivan	do	do	1		May 9, 1878	
John A. Saddler	Clackamas	Murder in 2d degree	Life		May 18, 1878	
H. J. Pope	Clackamas	Rape	10		May 18, 1878	
Wm. Dougherty	Douglas	Assault with a dangerous weapon		6	May 21, 1878	
China Dock	do	Larceny and Burglary	6		May 24, 1878	

TABLE—*Showing Prisoners' Names, Crime, Reception and Discharge*—Continued.

Name.	County.	Crime.	Sentence. yr's	Sentence. mos	Received.	Date of Discharge & Remarks
China Sam	Douglas	Larceny and Burglary	6		May 25, 1878	
China Sing	do	do do	6		May 27, 1878	
John Kelley	Marion	Larceny	1		June 12, 1878	
John Smith	Multnomah.	do	1		June 14, 1878	
T. J. Blake	do	Knowingly uttering and publishing a false and forged order	2		June 18, 1878	
J. Simmons	Marion	Robbery	3		June 18, 1878	
Edward Belonge	do	do	3		June 18, 1878	
William S. Clegg.	do	do	3		June 18, 1878	
John Harpole	do	do	3		June 18, 1878	
James Shea	Grant	Larceny and burglary	3		June 18, 1878	
Gee Sam	Coos	Assault with intent to kill	1		June 18, 1878	
J. Southworth	Wasco	Rape	5		June 26, 1878	
Abrham Godaway	Linn	Larceny	2		June 26, 1878	
Wm. Skelton	Douglas	Murder in second degree	Life		July 1, 1878	[missed Oct. 8, 1878.
Jackson Grant	Jackson	Larceny	5		June 18, 1872	Returned Feb. 22, 1877; dis-
James Jordan	Wasco	Larceny of a steer	1		July 31, 1878	Pardoned August 8, 1878.

A.

The whole number of prisoners in the Penitentiary when I took charge February 16, 1878, was	93
The whole number received under State warrants from Feb. 16, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1878, was	128
Whole number received under United States warrants from Feb. 16, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1878, was	8
Recaptured, escaped Sept. 1, 1877	1
	230
Males	228
Females	1
	229

There having been discharged as follows—

On merit marks, (Act Oct. 21, 1864)	65
Pardoned	17
Sent to Asylum	1
Escaped and still at large	4
Escaped and sent back on new charge	1
	88
Total number August 31, 1878	142
The largest number at any one time during the year, commencing Sept. 1, 1877, was	153
The smallest number at any time during the year was	99
The average number during the year, per day, was	$129\frac{307}{365}$

B.

Period of Sentence of Convicts in the Prison Feb. 16, 1877.

Six months	1
One year	12
One year and six months	1
Two years	14
Two years and six months	1
Three years	15
Four years	9
Five years	15
Six years	2
Seven years	2
Nine years	1
Ten years	10
Eleven years	1
Twelve years	1
Life	7
Total	93

C.

Period of Sentences of Convicts Received since February 16, 1877.

Six months	7
One year	49
One year and six months	1
Two years	18
Three years	19
Four years	8
Five years	23
Six years	5

Seven years	3
Ten years	2
Life	2
Total	136

D.

RACE.

Table for those Confined February 16, 1877.

White	83
Colored	4
Mongolian	4
Indian	2
Total	93

RACE.

Table for those Received since Feb. 16, 1877.

White	105
Colored	4
Mongolian	23
Indian	4
Total	136

E.

Showing their Different Crimes, and the Number Committing Each Particular Crime:

Table for those confined Feb. 16th, 1877:

Abduction	1

Arson	2
Attempt to kill	1
Attempt to rape	1
Assault with a dangerous weapon	3
Assault with intent to kill	6
Assault with intent to rape	2
Assault and robbery	1
Burglary	3
Embezzlement	1
Forgery	1
Forgery, and receiving a signature under false pretense	1
Larceny	23
Larceny in a dwelling	16
Larceny in a store	5
Larceny of a mare	1
Larceny of a horse	2
Murder in 1st degree (commuted to life in Peniten'y)	1
Murder in 2d degree	6
Manslaughter	3
Perjury	2
Obtaining money under false pretense	1
Robbery	7
Rape	2
Stealing articles from U. S. mail	1
Total	93

F.

Showing their Crime and the Number Committing Each Particular Crime.

Table for those received since Feb. 16th, 1877 :

Adultery	2

Assault with intent to rob	1
Assault with intent to kill	3
Assault with a dangerous weapon	9
Aiding prisoners to escape	2
Aiding prisoners to escape from Penitentiary	1
Assault with intent to rape	3
Counterfeiting	2
Burglary	7
Forgery	3
Larceny	57
Larceny in a store	5
Larceny in a dwelling	10
Larceny from the person	2
Larceny by bailee	1
Larceny and burglary	4
Manslaughter	2
Murder in 2d degree	2
Polygamy	1
Perjury	1
Passing counterfeit money	2
Robbery	8
Robbery and armed with a dangerous weapon	2
Uttering a false and forged note	2
Violation of Section 2139, R. S.—U. S. P.	2
Violation of Section 5457, R. S.—U. S. P.	2
Total	136

G.

The Ninety-three Convicts in the Prison February 16th 1878, are Distributed as follows:

China	5

Canada	1
California	1
England	5
Germany	3
Georgia	1
Ireland	8
Illinois	2
Iowa	2
Indiana	2
Kentucky	4
Massachusetts	3
Maine	4
Maryland	3
Missouri	3
Mexico	1
New Hampshire	2
New York	12
New Brunswick	1
Ohio	2
Oregon	8
Pennsylvania	6
Russia	1
Scotland	1
Tennessee	2
Texas	2
Virginia	5
Wisconsin	3
Total	93

H.

The Whole Number of Prisoners Received from Feb. 16th, 1877, to Sept. 1st, 1878, are distributed as follows:

Arkansas	2

China	23
Canada	2
Connecticut	1
California	4
Chili	1
England	9
France	2
Germany	9
Ireland	7
Illinois	6
Indiana	3
Iowa	3
Kentucky	1
Massachusetts	5
District of Columbia	1
Maine	2
Minnesota	1
Missouri	5
Mexico	1
Michigan	1
New Hampshire	1
New York	18
North Carolina	1
Ohio	5
Oregon	9
Pennsylvania	4
South Carolina	1
Scotland	2
Tennessee	1
Virginia	3
Vermont	1
Wisconsin	1
Total	136

I.

Occupation of Prisoners Prior to their Conviction.

Table for those confined Feb. 16, 1877 :

Brickmakers	2
Butchers	2
Brewer	1
Bakers	2
Blacksmith	1
Boiler-maker	1
Book-keeper	1
Cooks	3
Carpenters	2
Cabinet-maker	1
Farmers	16
Fishermen	2
Gardeners	1
Harness-makers	2
Horse-breaker	1
Hostlers	2
Laborers	23
Machinists	3
Miners	3
Musician	1
Painters	2
Stage drivers	2
Sailors	2
Sail-makers	1
Shoemaker	1
Stone-mason	1
Sewing machine operator	1
Teamsters	4

Tobacconist	1
Washers	5
Waiters	2
Wheelwright	1
Total	93

J.

Occupation of Prisoners prior to their Conviction.

Table for those received since Feb. 16, 1877 :

Blacksmiths	4
Boiler-maker	1
Bartender	1
Bricklayer	1
Book-keepers	3
Butchers	2
Carriage-maker	1
Confectioner	1
Cooks	8
Carpenters	4
Deck-hands	2
Druggists	1
Fishermen	2
Farmers	25
Gardeners	2
Hostler	1
Harness-makers	2
Laborers	34
Loggers	1
Miners	3
Painters	2
Paint-grinders	1

Saddlers	2
Stock-raisers	1
Sailors	4
Shoemakers	3
Stage drivers	1
Tailors	1
Teamsters	6
Waiters	5
Washers	11
Total	136

K.

Showing the Age of the Prisoners at the Time of their Conviction.

Table for those confined Feb. 16, 1877:

20 years and under	5
21 years to 30	44
31 years to 40	28
41 years to 50	14
51 years to 60	2
Total	93

Showing the Age of Prisoners at the Time of their Conviction.

Table for those received since Feb. 16, 1877:

20 years and under	15
21 years to 30	62
31 years to 40	33
41 years to 50	15

51 years to 60	10
70 years	1
Total	136

L.

Showing the County from which the Prisoners were sent.

Table for those confined Feb. 16, 1877:

Baker	8
Benton	2
Coos	3
Clackamas	1
Clatsop	5
Douglas	4
Jackson	10
Josephine	2
Lane	3
Linn	4
Multnomah	23
Marion	10
Polk	2
U. S. Dist. Court	1
Union	1
Umatilla	3
Wasco	3
Yamhill	8
Total	93

Showing the County from which the Prisoners were sent.

Table for those received since Feb. 16, 1877:

Curry	1

Coos	2
Clatsop	10
Clackamas	4
Douglas	7
Grant	1
Jackson	6
Linn	2
Lane	1
Multnomah	56
Marion	15
U. S. District Court	8
Union	2
Umatilla	7
Wasco	9
Washington	1
Yamhill	4
Total	136

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES BY QUARTER.

Quarter ending May 31, 1877, *including from July* 18, 1877.

Paid discharged convicts and rewards for escapes	$ 402 75
Salaries of officers	1,093 50
Salaries of guards	1,543 27
Salary of clerk	168 26
Groceries	793 82
Dry goods	42 86
Feed and seed grain	116 63
Blacksmithing	4 50
Wood	193 00
Printing, postage, etc	135 17
Meats	676 24
Repairs	80 25
Physician's salary	266 00
Flour	518 22
Fixtures	36 30
Hardware, iron, etc	167 50
Stationery	23 25
Tobacco	156 90
Miscellaneous	176 85
Clothing	180 65
Gasoline	155 58
Bedding	57 75
Paints, oil and lime	77 38
Drugs and medicines	88 30
	$7,155 83

Quarter ending August 31, 1877.

Convicts	$ 289 00
Salaries of officers	975 00
Salaries of guards	1,597 32
Salary of clerk	150 00
Groceries	556 36

Dry goods	29 08
Feed and seed grain	208 38
Blacksmithing	187 07
Wood	2 00
Meats	593 63
Printing, postage, etc	51 00
Physicians' salaries	200 00
Flour	310 18
Fixtures	115 00
Hardware, iron, etc	148 06
Stationery	57 63
Tobacco	132 55
Miscellaneous	194 25
Clothing	118 00
Gasoline	149 75
Drugs and medicines	71 19
Live stock	130 00
	$6,265 45

Quarter ending November 30, 1877.

Convict Fund	$ 288 75
Salaries of officers	975 00
Salaries of guards	1,312 00
Salary of clerk	150 00
Groceries	612 77
Dry goods	108 01
Feed and seed grain	51 40
Blacksmithing	42 24
Meats	469 87
Printing, postage, etc	28 95
Repairs	8 75
Physicians' salaries	200 00
Flour	387 00
Fixtures	120 81
Hardware	40 34
Leather and findings	165 71
Stationery	20 00
Tobacco	127 28
Miscellaneous	108 05
Clothing	847 40

Paints, oils, etc	10 52
Drugs and medicines	55 00
Live stock	10 00
Bedding	384 00
	$6,523 85

Quarter ending February 28, 1878.

Convicts	$ 104 50
Salaries of officers	975 00
Salaries of guards	1,217 50
Salary of clerk	150 00
Groceries	402 03
Dry goods	5 00
Feed and seed grain	11 85
Blacksmithing	12 90
Meats	460 38
Printing and postage	20 60
Physicians	200 00
Flour	125 00
Fixtures	19 25
Hardware	126 53
Leather and findings	85 55
Lumber	62 10
Stationery	16 50
Tobacco	170 22
Miscellaneous	35 87
Clothing	90 75
Gasoline	156 85
Bedding	28 75
Paints, oil and lime	81 31
Drugs and medicines	93 50
	$4,660 94

Quarter ending May 31, 1878.

Convicts	$ 242 50
Salaries of officers	975 00
Salaries of guards	1,600 00

Salary of clerk	150 00
Groceries	688 63
Dry goods	28 79
Feed and seed grain	109 93
Meats	605 17
Printing, postage, etc	20 90
Physicians	200 00
Flour	770 50
Fixtures	141 25
Hardware	109 67
Leather and findings	68 60
Stationery	26 75
Tobacco	178 40
Miscellaneous	22 12
Clothing	157 22
Gasoline	153 40
Bedding	213 87
Paints, oil and lime	24 91
Drugs and medicines	74 98
	$6,562 59

Quarter ending August 31, 1878.

Convicts	$ 205 00
Salaries of officers	975 00
Salaries of guards	1,842 50
Salary of clerk	150 00
Groceries	739 72
Dry goods	13 55
Feed, seed and grain	48 80
Blacksmithing	18 30
Wood and lights	200 00
Meats	703 43
Printing	44 70
Physician's salary	200 00
Flour	431 25
Fixtures	60 53
Hardware	341 85
Leather and findings	10 40
Lumber	274 76
Stationery	23 88

Tobacco	298 35
Miscellaneous	143 25
Clothing	70 88
Paints and oils	12 50
Drugs and medicines	57 24
Live stock	6 69
	$6,872 58

RECAPITULATION.

Convict Fund	$ 1,532 50
Salaries of officers	5,968 50
Salaries of guards	9,112 59
Salary of physician	1,266 00
Salary of clerk	918 26
Groceries	3,793 33
Dry goods	227 29
Feed, seed and grain	546 99
Blacksmithing	265 01
Wood and lights	395 00
Meats	3,508 72
Printing, postage, etc	301 32
Repairs	89 00
Flour	2,542 15
Fixtures	493 14
Hardware	933 95
Leather and findings	330 26
Lumber	336 86
Stationery	168 01
Tobacco	1,063 70
Miscellaneous	680 39
Clothing	1,473 90
Gasoline	615 58

Bedding	684 37
Paints, oil and lime	206 62
Drugs and medicines	440 21
Live stock	146 69
	$38,040 34
Paid by vouchers	$37,824 74
Paid by exchange of convict labor and commodities	215 60
	$38,040 34

This is an average of $6,340 00 per quarter.

The appropriation for two years was $40,000 00, being at the rate of $5,000 per quarter.

Upon taking charge, in February, 1877, the Superintendent found that vouchers had been issued and debts contracted to the amount, in round numbers, of $12,000 00; which is at the rate of $6,000 00 per quarter—the convicts at that time numbering ninety-three—leaving a deficiency under former Superintendent of $2,000 00.

The deficiency, as it now exists, for which vouchers have been issued in excess of the appropriation, is $9,574 10.

A fair showing would require that $2,000 00 of this should be deducted from the present administration as having accrued under a former one, leaving the actual deficiency for the past eighteen months $7,574 10.

The earnings of the Prison for the same time have been:

EARNINGS.

For convict labor leased to contractors	$4,553 14
For board of U. S. convicts	3,508 93

For interest received and accrued on notes.....	409 08
For apple boxes sold.....	527 00
For apple boxes on hand.....	35 00
For receipts from other sources..	389 78
	$9,422 93

These earnings, which are all in cash, notes, accounts or property, are bona fide profits of the institution, and should be deducted from the excess of vouchers issued over and above the appropriation.

If vouchers have been issued to the amount of...	$9,574 10
And the State receives back	9,422 93
It leaves a deficiency or loss of only.....	$ 151 17

—which is the real deficiency as appears on the books at this time.

If the present Superintendent had received from his predecessor the sum of $2,000 00—expended in excess of $5,000 00 per quarter by the latter—and been allowed to use these profits of $9,422 93, instead of there being a deficiency, his account would have been closed with a balance not drawn of the appropriation of $1,848 83.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The permanent and necessary improvements to the property, and consequently an increased value of the same to the State, are—

New stockade, valued at.....	$ 5,000 00
Machine shops for Pacific Threshing M. Co.....	3,500 00
Chair factory for J. Stahley.....	2,400 00
Additions to tannery, blacksmith shops, new farm fence, new waste race, shafting, pulleys,	

etc	4,100 00
Total	$15,000 00

From this should be deducted the amount allowed contractors for buildings and material furnished, as already paid in convict labor, viz.—

Pacific Threshing Machine Co.	$ 902 35
J. Stahley	535 20
J. C. Irwin	52 40
	$1,489 95

As also balance still due and payable in convict labor to—

The Threshing Machine Co. of	$ 1,196 17
J. Stahley	721 63
	$ 1,918 80
Total	$ 3,408 75
Leaving nett value of improvements	$11,591 25

Summing up these figures we find vouchers have been issued for maintaining the Prison for the past eighteen months to the amount of	$37,824 74
The State has received in return earnings as shown by table	$ 9,422 93
Improvements, as shown by table	11,591 25
Making a total of	$21,014 18
Which, being deducted from expenditures, leaves net cost of Prison for eighteen months	$16,810 56

We have now in the Prison 145 convicts.

Of these there are leased	86

Working on extension of lease	10
Contracted for, but not yet complete	10
Reserved for farm hands and choppers	10
Cooks and waiters	11
Laundrymen	4
Shoe and tailor shop	3
Unfit for labor	11
Total	145

EARNINGS OF CONVICTS LEASED.

Quarter ending May 31, 1877	$ 714 95
Quarter ending August 31, 1877	343 54
Quarter ending November 30, 1877	153 00
Quarter ending February 28, 1878	281 15
Quarter ending May 31, 1878	972 00
Quarter ending August 31, 1878	2,088 50
	$4,553 14

From which it will be seen that the last quarter has largely increased over any former one, and in fact is the only one in which the State has had a partial showing of what can be done under the present leasing system.

In addition we start in for the quarter beginning September 1 with an increase of thirty-seven leased men, which will give us for labor of convicts for the quarter an increase of nearly fifty per cent.

Taking the present number leased as a basis of estimate of income for the coming two years, we find this—

106 men at 50 cents per day	$ 53 00
For one year—say 280 working days, for say 100 men—is	14,000 00
For two years	28,000 00

Add for keeping U. S. prisoners, on present basis, for two years 8,000 00

Total income from these two sources.....$36,000 00

—which deduct from $50,000 00, the amount necessary to carry on the Prison for two years, will leave a deficiency of $14,000 00.

But taking into consideration the increase of prisoners for the next two years, as compared with the past two, it is safe to estimate the State will have an average of at least 140 men to hire out, and 200 can find lessees if we have that many. It is therefore safe to count on an income from 140 men of $39,000 00, instead of $28,000 00, which, with the U. S. account as above, will make the income $47,000 00, or nearly self-sustaining. These I think are fair estimates and based upon good premises.

Question has been raised that the leasing of convicts has not been legally done, on account of want of sufficient advertising. I advertised, soon after coming in, for the lease of all on hand, not otherwise employed, receiving bids at only fifty cents per day, and for the business for which they were let was compelled to prepare shops beforehand for the most of them. An increase of their business called for more convicts, and being no shops for new contractors, I consequently let to the old, excepting in one case—I have contracted with Mr. O. Dennis to build a general machine and furniture shop, he furnishing the material, to be paid for out of convict labor.

I received from former Superintendent 93 prisoners.

According to his report he paid out for maintaining these, for a little less than six months, the sum, in vouchers, of.....$11,778 82

Or for each one..... 126 64

While I have had an average of 130 for 18 months, costing in all	$38,040 34
Or for each for 18 months	295 40
Or for 6 mos for each	98 46

—A gain on former of $28 18 per head for the same time, or $56 36 for a year; and at the same time have added to the improvements to the value of $11,000.

A question has been raised by the press concerning physician's salary and expense of the medical department of the Prison. I therefore present this comparison:

The expenditures from 1874 to 1876—per Superintendent's report (Mr. Watkinds')—for physicians' salaries and drugs and medicines were	$ 3,074 72
While under present management it has been for the 18 months	1,706 21
Or for two years, at the same rate, would be	2,122 76
Or a saving for two years of	$ 951 96

And I might add that where it was possible to lessen the expense, as in the item of wood, etc., it has been done, as a comparision will show.

STATEMENT

Of amount earned for keeping U. S. Prisoners.

Quarter ending May 31, 1877	$ 243 70
Quarter ending August 31, 1877	301 08
Quarter ending November 30, 1877	527 50
Quarter ending February 28, 1878	611 15
Quarter ending May 31, 1878	865 74
Quarter ending August 31, 1878	959 76
	$3,508 93

Paid State Treasurer, per receipts	$5,193 69
Cash on hand	$ 188 31
Farm supplies on hand—	
Wheat—460 bushels	368 00
Oats—450 bushels	225 00
Hay—15 tons	150 00
Pork	400 00
Vegetables—estimated	1,000 00
	$2,143 00

I would urge an appropriation for a force pump, to be attached and driven by the water power, and a sufficient amount of hose to reach any part of the workshops, the large amount of property owned by the State and the contractors require that every means should be used to protect both from losses by fire.

In conclusion, I would recommend that a comparison be made by the Legislature, through its committee, of the management and expense of our Prison, compared with any in the United States. I am satisfied such comparison will show that, under its present management, the Oregon State Prison costs less than any State in the Union, and the laws, rules and regulations by which it is governed are an improvement upon any.

The State of Nebraska pays for keeping its convicts 60 cents per day. At this rate it would cost our State for the keeping of her (average) 130 convicts for—

Each convict, per year	$ 217 00
For 18 months	328 50
Or for 130 for 18 months	42,705 00

—with no returns or profits of any kind.

While under our system—

130 cost	$37,824 74
With profits in cash and cash accounts of	9,422 93
Improvements	11,591 25
	$21,014 18
Leaving actual cost at	$16,810 56

A full and complete set of books, as also vouchers and bills, will be found in the office, and the Superintendent would request a committee of both houses be appointed to examine the same, at their earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

B. F. BURCH.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.

On hand—

Received from former Superintendent	$5,498 40
Accrued within 18 months	3,999 88
	$9,498 28

NOTE.—The above table, in the hurry of getting Report to printer, was overlooked in its proper place.

B. F. B.

APPENDIX.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 1st, 1873.

Hon. B. F. Burch, Superintendent O. S. P.:

SIR:—In accordance with the usual custom, I have the honor to make the following report concerning the sanitary condition and medical attendance at the Oregon State Penitentiary since taking charge of that department, March 10th, 1877.

Immediately upon entering upon the discharge of my duties, I made a careful examination of the cells, kitchen and surroundings of the Prison, and find it in all respects well adapted to the preservation of the health of its inmates, the wards being well lighted and ventilated and the cells, in almost every instance, kept scrupulously clean.

I suggested to you the liberal use of lime, in the shape of whitewash, which experience in hospitals, barracks, prisons, and, in fact, under all circumstances in which numbers of men are collected and obliged to live in a limited space, has proven to be both efficient and cheap as a preventive of disease; and I am convinced that on account of the abundant use of this agent, together with the very great care that has been paid to cleanliness, also the wholesome, sufficient, well-cooked, and at the same time plain character of the food furnished the convicts, that the gratifying result that I shall mention has been obtained, viz.: That during the entire period of my service there has not been a solitary case of severe sickness of an acute charac-

ter arising within the Prison, and no death from any cause whatever. I desire to extend my thanks for, and bear witness to, the uniform promptness and courtesy with which my suggestions for sanitary measures have been carried out, both by yourself and the subordinate officers of the Prison.

In the class of persons who are inmates of such institutions as the one under your charge, we expect to find many of them suffering from syphilis in its various stages, and the Oregon Penitentiary is no exception to the general rule. This, of all the chronic forms of disease with which we have to deal in prisons, is the most frequent, and, as experience has shown in every walk of life, is at times very obstinate and difficult to thoroughly eradicate from the system.

Many who come into the Pnnitentiary are broken down with excesses of other characters, and as would naturally be expected are prone to magnify their sufferings, in order to escape from the prescribed duties assigned to them by the rules of the Prison; also, to obtain a relaxation of the regular Prison diet. The symptoms of many of these are purely subjective in their character, and not unfrequently the physician is puzzled to know how many of their statements are true and how many false. Under all such circumstances, when I have had any doubt upon the subject, I have acted upon the hypothesis that their accounts of their sufferings were precisely as described by themselves, and whilst I am satisfied that, in some instances, I have been imposed upon, I have preferred to leave it so rather than compel any one to labor who was physically unfit.

Upon taking charge of the Prison, I was at once obliged to order a supply of medicines for immediate use, the dispensatory containing little or nothing of those articles

which are of daily consumption; and from the commencement of my service to the present time I do not think that, of the pre-existing medical stores, there have been articles to the value of twenty dollars consumed.

A custom I found in existence, was that of allowing prisoners to take their medicines to the cells, under which circumstances those who were disposed so to do (and there is good reason to believe they were not few), emptied them into their slop-buckets, reported them as having been taken and generally failed to return the vials in which they were contained. I requested that this condition of things should be at once put an end to, that those who were able should come to the office, and that there, in the presence of an officer and from his hands, they should take their remedies as prescribed. I find that besides exercising a wonderful curative influence upon those who were feigning sickness, that a material saving in the cost of medicines has been made, and that in the face of a continually increasing number of convicts, there having been at one time one hundred and fifty-three, and on the 10th of March, 1877, there were one hundred and two, showing an increase of fifty-one, making an average of one hundred and twenty-seven and one-half convicts for the entire time.

The entire amount expended for medicines during the eighteen months ending August 31, 1878, was $440 21, or less than two-thirds of a cent per day for each prisoner, allowing 30 days to the month. One prisoner, upon your complaint and my examination, was by the County Judge pronounced insane, and transferred to the Insane Asylum at East Portland.

On account of failing health I have, with your approbation, given certificates to that effect to two prisoners, both

of whom, I am satisfied, had their ailments materially aggravated by reason of their confinement, and upon these certificates the Executive, afrer having himself made a careful personal examination into their condition, saw fit to direct their release. One of these was a lad whose family were scrofulous in the highest degree, both of his parents having strumous affections, his mother dying of phthisis and a brother from strumous disease of the vertebra, he himself being afflicted with incipient phthisis. The other suffered from inanition, was a mere skeleton, and would probably not weigh more than 100 pounds.

Many persons seem to mistake the functions of a physician in his relations to the State, as well as to the convicts, when employed in an institution of this kind. I have been importuned by the families and friends of prisoners to prepare certificates of ill health for them, and recommend them to executive clemency, on account of some supposed or real disease under which they may be suffering. I have not deemed it my duty so to do, unless that trouble was of such a character as would be peculiarly aggravated by reason of his confinement. It is but reasonable to suppose that a man who has been compelled to leave his home and family (if he has one) and be placed in confinement in a prison should become despondent under his altered condition of life, and should brood over his real or imaginary ailments and magnify them to the prison authorities. Especially would this be the case if he thought that thereby he could obtain his release from imprisonment. At times it is very hard to resist the appeals thus made to the prison physician, his sympathies being enlisted for the innocent dependents who have to suffer jointly with the prisoner, but only in those instances where the commonest, plainest and most urgent dictates of hu-

manity to the individual himself demand it, do I esteem it to be the duty of the physician to make such recommendations to the Executive, and not then unless there are good grounds to believe that the individual has friends who are both able and willing to take care of him in his declining days; otherwise humanity would dictate his being made as comfortable as his situation would admit of in his present position.

In conclusion I would state that it has been my aim throughout to study both efficiency and economy in the administration of that department of the prison entrusted to my care, exercising equal watchfulness to prevent disease and to cure it when it occurs.

Respectfully,

ABRAM SHARPLES, M. D.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 26th, 1878.

Hon. B. F. Burch, Superintendent O. S. P.:

Your Chaplain would respectfully present the following report:

Religious services have been held in the Chapel of the Prison once every Sabbath, and occasionally during the evenings of the week. With scarcely an exception, the prisoners have given good attention to the services of the Chapel. It has been frequently mentioned as something remarkable, by the different clergymen who have officiated, the good order and marked interest which has prevailed among the unfortunates who constitute the Chapel congregation. Clergymen of various denominations have preached repeatedly during the past two years, and have generally felt a deep interest in the welfare spiritual of these men.

One of the greatest barriers to the reformation of convicts, is the want of employment and society after their term expires.

They adopt readily, as the best for their own good, a life of correct morals, and theoretically many of them are reformed. But when they go outside and have no money and no employment, they become desperate, and some of them are returned a second and third time.

If some method could be adopted by which a *society* or an *agent* had the means to put the men into employment

as soon as they are discharged, many of them would become useful members of society.

The relations of a moral instructor to the prisoners would be rendered much more efficient if the Legislature would make an appropriation sufficient to pay a Chaplain to spend all his time inside the Prison—visiting the sick and sustaining the despondent in times of severe temptations, and in many ways making himself useful in maintaining order and preventing small jealousies from arising among them.

The Prison is much in need of some additions to the library, in the way of current literature. This want has usually been met by the voluntary contributions of persons in response to the solicitations of philanthropic people on the outside. Mrs. J. Q. Thornton has done a great deal in the way of distributing religious periodicals and tracts, and visiting the prisoners once a week and patiently hearing their complaints and grievances. Her visits are highly appreciated and are productive of much good.

I cannot close this meager report without expressing my kind regards to the Wardens and officers for their uniformly kind and gentlemanly conduct to those who have gone to the Chapel to preach and teach the way of life to the convicts. They have done much to make the way a pleasant one, as well as to help to interest the convicts in the work of reformation.

Respectfully,

C. H. HALL,

Chaplain O. S. P.